City Advertisements.

The second secon

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS. WE HAVE RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT
20,000 lbs. Bacon Sides, which we are instructed to trade off for Cotton, at the rate of
1 pound of BACON for 1 pound of COTTON, to be delivered by the 10th of October
next. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
July 24, 1866. 54—tf

IN SEASON At 44 Fayetteville Street. PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

Water Coolers, Oval and Round Wire Dish Covers, Weeding Hoes and Trace Chains, J. BROWN, with Raleigh, June 9-tf

LEWIS P. OLDS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law HILLSBORO' ST.,

RALEIGH, N. C. May 18-3m-paid. JUST RECEIVED! At No. 44, Fayetteville Street:

Plain and Plated Castors.
Painted and Ornamented Toilet Sets.
Fire Proof Tea Pots. · Handsome Tea Trays.

Raleigh, april 28—tf. J. BROWN, with HART & LEWIS. TIN WARE!

No. 44 Fayetteville Street. We have a large stock of TIN WARE, of our own manufacture, for sale, wholesale and retail.

With HART & LEWIS

Raleigh, May 15, 1866. CENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY. THE UNDESIGNED TENDERS HIS SER-VICES to the community at home and abroad, as a General Business Agent. He will attend diligently to the collecting of all claims, the settling and closing of all accounts, the buying and

selling of any and every species of property, or any other business in the State to which parties cannot attend in person, or which they may find it to their interest to entrust to the management As to his character and qualifications he is authorized to refer to George W. Mordecai, Hon. Thos. Bragg and Kemp P. Battle.

RUFUS H. PAGE. Raleigh, June 16th, 1866.

W. PULLIAM. W. H. JONES. GEO. W. SWEPSON

PULLIAM, JONES & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS.

HAVE IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

which is offered at the lowest cash prices. They respectfully solicit orders from the Merchants of PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Raleigh, May 1, 1866.

Wood for the Capitol.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, until the

15th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the Public offices in the Capitol, and for the Legislature the ensuing winter and spring. The Wood to be sound Oak and Hickory to be delivered and measured in the Wood-house on the Capitol square, from time to time, as re-Bidders will state the price, PER CORD, at

envelope-Proposals for Wood." The amount required will be about 200 Cords. The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to

the State, is reserved.

R. W. BEST, Secretary of State, 62-tw-1m Raleigh, Aug. 11, 1866.

TINITED STATES TAXES.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ASSISTANT Assessor of Excise Taxes, by the United States Government, for the 4th division of the 4th Collection District, of North Carolina, comprising

all that part of Wake County lying North of th North-Carolina Railroad, exclusive of the limits of the City of Raleigh, I will attend the follow of receiving the returns of income for the year 1865, and Carriages, Gold Watches, Pianos, &c. held on the 1st day of May, 1866; also, returns from Manufacturers, Banks, &c., beginning with the month of March, 1866, and applications for Licenses from or after the 1st of May, 1866, to Aug. 27th. Monday.

Wednesday, do 29th. James Lynns, Friday. do 31st. Hayes, Oak Grove, Friday, Monday. Tuesday, aws, do 11th. Forestville, Friday, Monday, do 14th Rolesville, Dunnsville, Thursday, do 20th. Ridgeway, Wakefield Monda Tuesday, Hoods or Eagle Rock, Thursday, Hoods or Eagle Rocs, Thursday, Oct. 2d. Busbees or Auburn, Tuesday, Oct. 2d. J. G. BROMELL.

Ast. Ass. 4th Div. 4th Dist. North-Carolina Sentinel please copy.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. Superior Court of Law and Equity, Spring Term, 1866.

On motion, it is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk give notice through the Standard, Sentines and Progress, newspapers published in the City of Raleigh, and also at four or more public places in the County of Wake, to all parties of Record who have suits pending in the Superior Court of said County, and their witnesses, to appear at the next Fall Term of the Court, to be held at the

First Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1866, prepared to try their cases.

Parties having no counsel are notified to employ on or before the day aforesaid, or their suits will be tried without counsel. Raleigh, July 10, 1866.

J. N. BUNTING, Clerk.

CIRCULAR.

Several weeks ago I announced, through the City papers, my intention of commencing, at an early day, the publication of a daily newspaper in Raleigh. The arrangements for this purpose have been much delayed by various causes, but are now nearly completed. Mr. L. N. Keith, a practical printer, will be associated with me in the publication of the paper. Below are given the terms of subscription, &c. J. H. MOORE.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY INDEX, RALEIGH, N. C.

On or soon after the 1st of September, proz., we shall commence the publication of a Daily paper in the City of Raleigh, under the above title. It will be devoted specially to the news of the day, and such information as will prove useful to those engaged in the various industrial pursuits of life It will be the organ of no politicican or political creed, but independent on all subjects. We shall endeavor to make it a good and acceptable news

paper to all classes of readers. The terms of subscription will be, for one year, five dollars; for six months, three dollars; for four months, two dollars; for three months, one dollar and fifty cents; for two months, one dollar; and for one month, fifty cents-cash in advance in all cases.

Advertisements will be inserted upon reason able terms.

Subscriptions and advertisements solicited. Office over B. P. Williamson & Co.'s Store, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C. Aug. 29, 1866. MOORE & KEITH.

City Advertisements.

REAL ESTATE FOR GOODS. FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE, COMMODIOUS and healthy residence, in town, with about

Twenty Acres of Land attached. Dwelling, 43x34 feet; first floor, 6 feet from ground—two stories, 12 and 11 feet between floors, containing eight neat and wellfinished rooms, with closet and fire-place for each—two Halls, rock basement, with three fire-places—front and rear high-pitched double plazplaces—front and rear high-pitched double plaz-zas—Balustrade round roof and plazza—with all necessary outhouses. The residence fronts the Railroad and the centre of the town—is liberally supplied with thrifty shade and fruit trees; has a well of good water; is very healthy, and near a good business locality. To any person desiring a delightful and healthy residence, with sufficient land for making support for a family, a rare op-portunity is here offered.

Money being scarce, only one sixth of the price will be required in cash, the balance in

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Drugs For further particulars, apply to EDITORS "STANDARD."

EXCHANGE OF N. C. BONDS.

STATE OF N. C., TREASURY DEP'T. Under the authority of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified June 16th, 1866, scaled proposels will be received by the 1866, scaled proposels will be received by the 1866, scaled proposels will be received by the 1866. posals will be received by the undersigned until the first day of November, 1866, for the exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State prior to the 20th May, 1861, for certificates of stock and other interests held by the State in various corporations. The principal of these

Stocks in the following Companies: North-Carolina Railroad Company, \$3,000,000 North-Carolina Railfoad Company, Raleigh & Gaston Railfoad Company, Atlantic & N. C. Railfoad Company, 682,500 \$1,418,000 Western N. C. Railroad Company,
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co.,
2nd. Bonds, secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations:

ngton, Charlotte & Rutherford \$2,000,000 Railroad Company, \$2,000,000 Western Coalfield Railroad Company, \$600,000 Atlantic & North-Carolina R. R. Co., \$181,164 88 The interest acquired by the purchaser of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holders of the like amount of the gen eral stock of the same corporation.

The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, e. g. the stock in the Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Companies,

and in various banks, are not included in this Bids at less than the par value of the stocks of other interests will not be entertained. Any premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in ex-

change.

Copies of the law authorizing the exchange and more detailed lists of the stocks, &c., will be for warded by the undersigned to applicants.

It is made my duty to accept those terms deemed most advantageous to the State, and the option of rejecting any or all bids is reserved KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer. June 30-45-wts

No. 44, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C. Spring Trade, 1866.

Large additions to our Stock of Miscellaneou Hardware, Woodware, Crockery, Glass and China Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Swedes and American Iron and Steel. American from and Steel.

A commanding stock of Buggy Materials,
Lamps, Lanterus, Lamp Wicks and Chimneys, Kerosine Oil, White Lead and other Paints, Spirits Turpentine and Linseed Oil, Window Glass from 8 x 10 to 30 x 36, Putty; an extensive stock of Builders Materials, Locks and Nails, Family Groceries and House-Furnishing

Goods. 20 Cooking Stoves, of various approved patterns Plaited Knives, Forks, Tea and Dinner Spoons. Call and examine our Stock. J. BROWN, with HART & LEWIS. april 10-10-tf.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. L. H. KELLOGG HAVING RETIRED from our firm, the busine ducted in the name of EDWARD WHEELER & CO. We hereby tender our thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity for past patronage. KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.

DRESS GOODS, CALICOES, &C.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED AN ENTIRE new stock, embracing Grenadines, Muslins, Ging-hams, &c. Also, 3,000 yards Calicoes, of the latest styles, all of which we will sell cheap. Call may 22-28-tf. EDWARD WHEELER & CO

Branson & FARRAR

OLINA Book Store, the old and popular Book stand so long kept by Mr. H. D. Turner, No. 1 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, on the Corner nea Mr. H. D. Turner, who, for thirty-three years

past, has been a large publisher and bookseller,

now retires from active business, leaving his The stock consists of an extensive selection of English and American Law Books, besides a great variety of School and Miscellaneous Books, Mr. H. D. Coley, so long Mr. Turner's representative, will still be found at the old stand. With this valuable addition to our former extensive stock, we hope very greatly to enlarge

BRANSON & FARRAR.

Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C., JULY 18, 1866. TO ANTIQUARIANS, LIBRARIANS. BIBLIOPOLISTS, AND OTHERS: A BOUND FILE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, published at Phi/adelphia, 1767 RIVINGTON'S NEW-YORK GAZETEER, pub

lished in New-York, 1773, 1774, 1775, and 1776 and other rare old Revolutionary and Colonial papers, published in New-York and elsewhere, has been deposited at this office for sale These papers contain the news, political, military, domestic and foreign of those days, together with original communications from prose writers and poetical contributors.

The proceedings of the Continental Congress, which adopted the Declaration of Independence, and the proceedings of State Legislatures, Con-ventions, &c., are all given as they occurred at This is a most rare and valuable file. Persons desiring to purchase can call and examine it, or if they live at a distance, address us by letter on

W. W. WEST.

MUSIC, BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES,

AND NEWSPAPERS,

Raleigh. N. C. July 24, 1866. -54-tf

KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY HAND, PARLOR, BRACKET and SWINGING Also, the best Kerosene Oil, Lamp Wicks and

Chimneys. Dry Hop Yeast. J. BROWN, With Heartt & Lewis, 44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh. July 28 1866 .- 56-tf

Raleigh, N. C. ROGERS & BATCHELOR.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. RALEIGH, N. C.

TNSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AND THE PERILS OF INLAND TRANS-

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY. Composed of the Germania, Hanover, Magia and Republic Fire Insurance Companies, New York. Capital over \$3,000,000. JOHN G. WILLIAMS, & CO.,

An excellent Barn and Stables, in Releigh, Apply at STANDARD OFFICE Apply at February 28, 1866.—tf

For the Standard. MESSRS. EDITORS:-In the Sentinel of the 31st ult., there appears an editorial headed "The Southern Loyal Unionists," which deserves some notice. The editor begins the article by saying that "a pretty strong effort has been made in this State, but mostly in a private way, to get up meetings in response

to the call of the Radical Convention which meets in Philadelphia on the 3rd prox." So far as Guilford County is concerned, there have been two public meetings held, one in the south-eastern party of the County at which there were about 500 persons, notwithstanding exaggerated stories had been circulated by the opposition, in regard to the object of the meeting. Citizens of Alamance, Randolph and Guilford were in attendance. Another was held on the 25th of August, in the western part of Guilford, composed of men from Forsyth, Randolph and Guilford, where near 400 were in attendance. This meeting was advertised. Still another has been held in Randolph, where some 300 at-

tended, after only three days public notice. The Sentinel says, "most of the persons whose names figure in these meetings are obscure individuals not much known beyond their immediate precincts." Two of the meetings were presided over by former members of the State Legislature.

In the other were men who have been, and are, in places of trust. One was a member of the Convention, another is a member of the Literary Board.

But apart from all this, the persons who composed those meetings were quiet, orderly citizens. American citizens, if you please, who think they still have the old fashioned right to assemble together to consult for the common good of all. "Obscure individuals" indeed! Has it come to that pass, that the commen men, the bone and sinew of the and cannot hold meetings without being ridiculed by the would-be masters and oligarchs of the country? Of course packed Conventions held by ex-Confederate officials are all right and their action binding, though they be attended by only 17 persons who aspire to represent a whole Congressional District.

The Sentinel says, "It is fair to presume that many of them are honest, and believing the Radical policy will prevail, they therefore think it is best to put themselves in a position to cover their heads, if a storm should arise." This is luminous. Does the Sentinel mean to say, that another storm is about to arise? Who is going to raise another storm? Are the late Confederates going to try to kick out of the traces again ?-Do they think Stanton is going to play the Floyd and furnish them with arms? If they do, they are mistaken, sure,

Of course, among several hundred men even in these degenerate days, we would expect to fine some "honest men." "Others," it says, "are more intelligent" and capable of understanding the Radical programme as well as the President's policy, &c.' Well, this is cool. We, Mr. Sentinel, are vain enough to think that we know a little of both. We take the papers, and we read them. We have studied rebels for four years, and think we know a little of them.

The Sentinel further says, "They must see that the principles and purposes of the Radicals lead directly to the destruction of the federal Union of the States and to the formation of a central government, &c," We must confess we "don't see it" in exactly that light. But we do see great danger in one man's dictating to States that they must and shall pass this or that ordinance, -- and in pardoning men, notorious traitors, before any Court, civil or military, acts upon their

Speaking still further of these "obscure individuals," the editor goes on to say, "some of them were no doubt unjustly treated during the war. Some were improperly arrested and hardly dealt with, &c.' Yes, sir.-You now begin to talk sense. Not only "some," but "many" of us were "hardly dealt with" "during the war." We were drafted, conscripted, arrested, taxed, tithed, exiled and otherwise personally abused by the tools of Jeff. Davis & Co. Women and children of this part of the State, as well as others, were dragged away from their homes to the camps of brutal rebel soldiers because they were faithful enough to their husbands and fathers not to betray them to stay-athome secessionists and conscript-hunters .-Old, gray-headed fathers have been shame HAVE REMOVED TO THE NORTH-CAR- fully abused because they could not or would not betray the whereabouts of their sons who refused to fight against the old flag .-The writer of this has seen beings calling themselves men taking a woman to camp, and she in a condition when home was the only proper place for her, and when even savages would have been tender with her .-Sick children were being dragged along in the same company. Does the Sentinel or any other self-constituted guardian of the people suppose that we want such men to rule us any more? We can afford to lice among our usefulness to the trade. We will use our them, but we think they should be deprived best efforts to secure the continued good will of our old customers, and those of the North-Carocan ever prosper under the control of such. Accusing the loval men of wanting to get office, the Sentinel asks if they "have pondered the step they are taking?" Are they ready to sacrifice the old government of their fathers and bring down upon the country another fratricidal war." We answer, we hare pondered the question fully, and think we understand the "situation." We are not of that "rule or ruin" class, who began the war, and who having come out second best in the fight, are now trying to regain their lost power by political trickery. We think like Andy Johnson said, that loyal men should rule, and we expect to see that state of affairs brought about without the ', seas of blood" to which the editor alludes, being

spilled." This sounds like a threat. There may be assassins abroad, but open warfare most of you have had enough of. As to the last query of the Sentinel in regard to whether we will give countenance to a policy to break up the Union, inaugurate a central government, degrade the white race and bring about miscegenation, we say, these are the very things we are warring against. Let Congress and the Executive act each in its proper sphere, and we will have no central government. Let the negro have the right to testify in all cases, and

forever crippled. To the last sentence of the very able, tolrant, and Christian-like article which reads thus:-" And let them remember that those who endorse the radical programme are traitors to the Constitution, traitors to the Union, and traitors to the government of the fathers,"—we reply, not so, but we are, and have been, traitors to the "Confederacy." OBSCURE INDIVIDUAL.

miscegenation and amalgamation will be

For the Standard. MESSRS. EDITORS :- I have read the proceedings of the great Union Convention in Philadelphia, held in August, and I declare honestly that I believe there never was nor ever will be another such body of political hypocrites assembled, while the world revolves .-The object they had in view will fail, in my opinion. Their motto is rout the republicans, give us the offices and emoluments, and then the Union is restored.

The Convention failed to act up to their platform as laid down by Senator Doolittle, in admitting delegates which they declared should not come in. The Senator said no rebel should pass the threshold of that Convention, who was in favor of slavery. Now, sir, all the delegates from the Southern States are of such character. Was there not an unpardoned man in that Convention, and was

he not a rebel? Some of the delegates from the South may have been Union men, but such were scarce. When they reached Philadelphia they must have seen that they were there to affiliate with Copperheads and rebel followers and friends of Jefferson Davis. I call them reb-

els, because they are as guilty as Jefferson Davis. And while they were in Convention attempting to restore the Union, which they moved Heaven and earth to destroy, Jeffer son Davis was in prison, and according to a letter from his wife, "slowly and surely wasting away." How do you suppose they feel or felt on reading that? They thought he ought to be released, and why didn't they say so? I say it is a shame and disgrace that such men, who ought to be praying God for pardon of their crimes, who are as guilty as Davis, should be called to counsel tofiether for a restoration of the Union. Their hypo-

critical efforts will fail, for God is just. There will be another Convention in Phildelphia in September. These rebels call the getters up of it, radicals and traitors. I do not doubt its radicalism for the Union and against traitors. Give us such Conventions-honest Conventions, and the Union will be restored. I hope to see peace soon reign once more, in our distracted land. So FRANKLIN.

For the Standard. MESSRS. EDITORS:-Being restless and unable to get my accustomed nap recently, I had recourse to that soporific sheet, yelept The Old North State, of date the 24th August, already giving signs of premature decay. An editorial on Southern loyalists attracted my attention, and the show of petty spite and malignity therein, suggested a few thoughts

which I seek to ventilate in your columns. The exceedingly modest editor of that paper is the gentleman, who so gently hints and so reluctantly confesses that he, the socalled Honorable Lewis Hanes, is that veritable "Davidson" of the rebellion, who figured so largely in the columns of the Standard as a Union man of the straitest sect. It appears that this "greatest Constitutional lawver of the South" is about to change his pase—that this modest Southern Webster is about to retire from his high position as exbounder of the Constitution, and betake imself to a more congenial task. Has he lost his copy of the Federalist? Or has he discovered that he does not agree with Hamilton, Madison or Jay on the Constitution, and that he cannot in justice to his own ad ranced views, copy pages unacknowledged from these worthies of olden time? Perhaps there is nothing left to pillage from those pages to expand the notoriety of our

Daniel, in this era of rebel reconstruction. It seems that lately this gentleman has been making a tour of Davidson County .-During this procession, after making some astute criticisms on the bucolic interests of Davidson, he reached "Jerusalem Corner." There he was regaled with the pipe, democratico-rebel politics and "old persimmon," The good citizens of Lexington wondered .-It was the first time that Bro. Hanes had ever failed to bestow the honor of the "entertainment of man and beast" on his radical friends. But Squire Adams and Col. Henderson were not there to mingle in those symposia in his honor at "Jerusalem Corner." marting under this indignity, doubtless, he indited the editorial in question, assailing these gentlemen, from notes gathered from the brethren.

It seems that the moment a person renegades from the Union party, he certifies his fidelity to the secesh by defaming those who cannot become recreant with the same facility that he did. And for all the popularity that Lewis Hanes ever had in Davidson, he is indebted to Squire Adams. Neither did he ever fail to avail himself of the good offices of Col. Henderson. But, now, after long years of friendship, he attempts to make these gentlemen odious. Why these mean, unmannerly flings, this base resurrection from their foul grave of those vile epithets against Col. Henderson, that originated with the basest wretch that ever disgraced Davidson Coun The answer is at hand—neither Squire Adams or Col. Henderson can or will endorse the effete sheet, which he essays to editthey do not affiliate with the habitues of Jerusalem Corner," nor sympathize with covert treason. And when he was a candi-

not assail him as he assails them-a memory of former ties forbids it. No man dare question the loyalty of Squire Adams. To call him a radical does no hurt. Col. Henderson is known to his intimate friends to have been loyal to the United States government, even when necessity

date, relying upon the spurious popularity

of "Davidson" and an enemy of Gov. Hol

den, they did not support him. But they do

forced him to appear otherwise. Ungrateful creature! But what better could be expected of Lewis Hanes, so long as he follows in the footsteps of Jonathan Worth? Aye, and so long as he, being Private Secretary to Gov. Holden, betrays that confidence and retails private interviews on the streets of Raleigh. What better could be expected of a man who thus tore the hand that caressed him? Whose disgusting vanity makes him an object of ridicule ?-Whose malignant heart incites him to assail former friends, who remain true to the Union? But it does not disconcert them. No halting words of loyalty fall from their lips. There is no flaw in their fealty to the Union. And the abuse of Lewis Hares only excites their contempt, as his vanity serves to disgust

Let him tell the people of Davidson why he assails Southern loyalists-to hold them up to contempt and ridicule. These loyalists elected him a peace man during the war. Why does he differ with them now? What is there that can be obnoxious in the Howard amendment to "Davidson?" O! thou greatest of Constitutional lawyers in the South, tell us why a few radicals from Davidson County may not represent themselves n the Convention at Philadelphia? Why did you think they would not be? Because you had drugged them into insensibility with your soporific editorials? Or do you think they fear the rebels? Or ought they to wait, in your opinion, until you have pro nounced the Hamilton-Stokes Convention constitutional?

Doubtless, the few radicals of Davidson will most deferentially accept the suggestions of their own-their most devoted Hanes, as to whom they will send to the Convention. Doubtless, Col. H. will lack the notoriety of "Davidson," but being radical for the Union he can represent radical men. "Jew. I thank thee for that word."

Wonder if it be a matter of poignant rerret that the radicals cannot avail themselves of the services of Davidson? His nom de olume would be renown itself! Would not the shadow that coming events cast before, herald him at Philadelphia, and would not a greater than the authors of the Federalist be there to enunciate the principles of the constitution and adjust the foundation of the Union? Would not the Southern loyalists be transported by his creaking, unlubricated eloquence, that is a cross between the rasping of a cracked fiddle and the nasal melody of a hard-shell "spounder?" Would it their representative give eclat to the few radicals of Davidson, who still rejoice in their "head." But, alas! while the head remains, their tail has by a violent contortion snapped off, and now wiggles to the delight of the veterans at the "Jerusalem Corner. RADICAL.

THE PRESIDENTIAL DINNER IN NEW YORK.—The dinner given at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, was probably the most elegant and expensive affair of the kind ever enjoyed by so large a party in this country. When the committee of citizens having charge of the presidential reception had de termined on a state banquet, they ordered, at Delmonico's, 14th street place, a dinner for two hundred and fifty, with the direction that it should be the best that could be gotten up. No limit was placed as to the cost of the dinner or wines. We are informed that the dinner actually cost \$25,000, or one hundred dollars for each plate,-New York

(From the Chicago Tribune.) The Douglas Monument --- Progress of the Arrangements in Chicago-The Articles to be deposited in the Cornerstone .-- The Commemorative Medal, &c., &c.

Mr. Volk, late Sccretary of the Douglas

Monument Association, recieved yesterday a set of coins and medals from the mint at Philadelphia, which will be deposited, together with other articles, in the corner-stone of the monument, on the 6th proximo. The coins embrace the dollar in gold, all the silver coins in the United States, and the five, three, two and one cents in composition, being all of the present year. The medals are the small Jackson and Washington mint medals, the two Washington medals known as the "Commission resigned" and "Time increases his fame" in silver, and a Washington medal struck to commemorate the taking of the oath of allegiance by the employees of the mint, in bronze; also the Lincoln and Johnson Indian medals in bronze. They are mainly pattern pieces, and are extremely sharp and beautiful. The medals struck by Mr. Childs, of this city, of Lincoln and Douglas: from Mr. Volk's busts, during the campaign, will also be deposited in the The following are the other articles which

will be deposited in the corner stone; Specimens of United States paper money; records of the Douglas Monument Association; a copper plate with the names of trustees engraved thereon; pamphlet, by-laws, Constitution, and appeal; diploma of membership, blank circulars, agents, credentials, &c., of the association; medallion of Douglas with the date of the laying of the stone; photograph of the monument; likeness of Douglas on porcelian, together with a photograph; neanan's life of Douglas to 1858; last speech es of the great statesman before the Illinois Legislature and in the wigwam; his funeral ceremonies in 1861; obituary addresses in the Senate and house of Representatives, eulogy before the University; miscellaneous documents relating to Douglas; copy of Douglas's deed of land to the University of Chicago; copy of each of the daily city papers ; copy of Harpers Weekly; with the monument illustrated, first and last copies of the catalogues of the University; Douglas's ancestral record; statistics of the Chamber of Commerce of Chicago; copies of the catalogues of the art exhibitions in Chicago in 1859. 1863, and 1865; charter of the Chicago Historical Society; and an auto graph letter

of the deceased. We saw yesterday a proof of the medal struck to commemorate the occasion, by order of the committee. It is from Mr. Child's dies. The obverse side has a very accurate bust portrait of Douglas from Volk's bust, clear, sharp, and very expressive. Of all the medals which have been struck in commemoration of Douglas and his services, some ninety in number, this is by far the best, The inscription on the obverse is: "Born April 23, 1813; died June 3, 1861," with three stars below the bust. The reverse bears the inscription : "Douglas Monument Association, Corner Stone laid September 6, 1866. with a single star in the extergne. The medal is in white metal; and is very neat.

The impreesion has gained ground in some nuarters that the Masonic fraternity will not take part in the ceremonies. This impression is false. The Grand Master of the State will attend in person, and many of the different lodges of the State, with nearly all those of Chicago, have signified their intention to be present.

The number of flags procured for draping purposes is very large, embracing prob-ably the great majority of those owned in the city. The display will doubtless be a magnificent one. The city council of St. Paul, Minnesota,

has appointed Mayor Prince, General Sibley, Hon, J. B. Brisbin, Messrs, McCarty and Howard, and Alderman Beaumont, delegates to attend the Douglas Monument ceremonies. It is understood that the treasury in that city s too much impoverished to admit of their expenses being paid by the corporation.

How Dr. Dostie was killed-Statement of a Rebel Officer.

The subjoined extract from a private letter from New Orleans explains most conclusively the diabolical cruelty of the rioters in that city : The facts I now relate were given by a

gentleman formerly in the Confederatearmy, but who accepts the present situation, and is thoroughly loyal. His reputation as a man of honor is spotless. He attended the meeting from mere curiosity, and was in the room where the meeting was held. The papers here declare that the police

were first fired upon by citizens, but Mr. -says that when the policemen appeared at the door the crowd inside waved handkerchiefs as a a sign of their surrender, and that many of the members called out for protection, declaring themselves willing to urrender. The police paid no attention, but discharged their pistols in the hall, and it was not until nearly sixty shots had been fired that any resistance was made by any of the audience

The Rev. Mr. Horton, a man universally beloved, was among those present. He went toward the door with his hands raised and saying, "I beseech you not to fire, for these men are innocent," when he fell, shot in the side. Not content with this the police beat him with their clubs until he was supposed to be dead. A late surgeon of the United States volunteers saw him this morning. He says the pistol wound would have proved istal, but the wound on the head from a club that is dangerous. Two of his fingers were broken, and he is very much bruised. The only answermade to many a negro upon his begging for mercy or claiming protection from the police was a blow from a club on one side and a pistol shot on the other. Dr. Dostie was shot while attempting to persuade the colored men to disperse. After he fell he was beaten, stamped, taken by his hair and feet and pitched into an offal cart.

M-also tells me of an old, white-haired colored man who was shot in at least a dozen places without being killed, when two policemen stepped up to him; one hit him with a club, the other put his pistol to his temple and blew his brains out. They clubbed the poor creature until he was one mass of bruises. Judge Howell was in the Governor's room when the trouble commenced. Two United States officers entering the room, he surrendered to them. Upon learning who he was they refused to have anything to do with him. Two policemen soon entered and arrested him. After they had gone several blocks some one spoke to the Judge, calling him by name. The policemen remarked "that if they had known who their prisoner was he should never have left the Institute not electrify the house, and in his person as alive." The rebels are very exultant over the massacre, one man boasting that he had " fired twelve times, and hoped to have an opportunity to empty his six-shooter again before night."

> There appears to be good reason for supposing that an abundant supply petroleum exists in England. It is stated that the surface indications of various parts of Shropshire lead to this inference. Experimental borings are already in progress .-The oil pit which has been sunk at Leeswood Green, in Flintshire, continues in active operation, and is increasing in product.

A WESTERN editor asserted, apparently in good faith, that a cotemporary had gone to Heaven, and he exclaimed, enthusiastically, "bully for our contemp !"

A waste of money-to put a ten dollar hat on a dime's worth of brains.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

LOYAL UNION CONVENTION! A Convention of the loyal Union men of North-Carolina will be held in Raleigh, on Thursday the 20th day of September.

The Union men of the State are respectfully and earnestly requested to come up in full force, to consult together on the present condition of the country.

'The dog star rages,-nay, 'tis past a doubt; Does Bedlam know "the Sentinel's" let out? The Sentinel loses its temper over the call for a loyal Union Convention in Raleigh. It speaks of the Unionists of the State-the friends of the government—as "miserable, wind-broken, spavined, choleric Radicals! It charges them with being the advocates of negro suffrage, and denounces them as enemies to the Constitution and the Union. It calls them "red strings," and other hard names. And all this, because citizens of the State who love the Union, and desire to see it speedily restored, have thought proper to fix a time for holding a meeting to consult together on the state of the country.

Verily, judging the Sentinel by the domineering temper it exhibits at the bare mention of a Union Convention, it is fair to presume that if it had the power it would prevent any such assemblage by force, and would lock up the delegates in some new Castle Thunder or Salisbury dungeon.

Well now, gentlemen, the Convention will be held. It will lay down a national platform, and it will nominate some true man for Governor. The unmistakably loyal men of the State, of whatever political antecedents, will elect that man, if they can. They will have the sympathy and aid of the government at Washington. President Johnson is not pleased with the condition of things in this State. He wants men in office who will carry out, and not mar his plan. The Congress is not pleased with the condition of things in this State. That body will not even entertain the claim of this State for admission, as long as she presents herself, as she does now, and as she has done for eight months past secession end foremost. The old ship must be righted, the Union end must be turned towards Washington, and she must sail up the Potomac with a loval Captain at the helm, with a loyal crew on board, and with the old flag flying in all its glory at the masthead. Mutineers must go below, and the hatches must be put down, if necessary .-They have once wrecked the ship by their wrong and reckless reckonings, and they must not even appear on deck until she is moored safely in the harbor. Of course they will fret. We look for that. Because they once wrecked the ship, they think they are the very crew to save her. What nonsense! The real owners of the vessel will not trust them any more. They complain, and fret, and call us hard names, because justice is

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw, With good opinion of the law.'

"red The "red strings !"-aye, the strings!" How they glare upon the startled ed to the National Hall. eveballs of our neighbor! Well, we should not be surprised if the State were full of Chas. Gibbons recieved the Southern delegawere loyal during the rebellion. They were persecuted even unto caves, and mountains, and hollow trees, and desolate places; but they kept the faith, and no despot now dare lay hand on them. If Seaton and brother Pell think they can can bear it, we will show them a "red string" on the 20th. There was one here-poor man !- Elder W. N. Bragg, but the Senior Editor of the Sentinel joined with others in persecuting him unto death. He has gone "where the wicked cease to trouble, and the weary are at rest."

One of the best evidences of the importance of the Convention, is the fury into which the proposition to call it has thrown the Sentinel. Come up, friends, and let us kansas, 2; North-Carolina, 7; Maryland. 60; have a rousing meeting.

What has Gov. Worth Done? Gov. Worth has been in office eight months

It was promised by all his friends, when he was elected, that under his auspices the Union would soon be restored, though many of our people thought it was "Holden and go back to the Union, and Worth and stay

True it is, the Governor and his friends have managed to keep us out for the space of eight months; and the signs now are that we are further from being restored than ever. What shall be done? Gov. Worth has already led us into the Slough of Despond and we see no prospect of his getting us out. He has ripped up and destroyed, as far as he could, all that had been done by the Provisional Governor in the name of the President, to restore the State to the Union; and, instead of promoting harmony and good feeling among our people, it is notorious that under his administration there is more party feeling now than at any former period. This is owing to his having turned his back on the Union party of the State; and to the zeal with which he has proscribed and perse cuted his former Union friends.

We happen to know, that while Gov. Worth has thus caused bad feeling and discord here at home, he has but little if any influence at Washington. His own organ the Sentinel, has recently admitted that he did not possess sufficient influence at Washington to have a friend of his appointed Collector at Wilmington. He receives official courtesy at Washington, but nothing more. The writer of this knows, for he has seen the record, that Gov. Worth's recommendations for office are summed up on the same sheet with the recommendations of others, private citizens, so-called, submit unconditionally citizens, and that they have no more weight

Gov. Worth and his partizans are evidently in the way in the work of restoration. If Johnson, that such as the Sentinel should the Governor is really devoted to the State, and wishes to see her restored to the Union, he ought to retire. We fear this great work this work will never be completed until such can never be accomplished under his auspices. persons do "take back seats."

We call upon his organ, the Sentinel, to tell the people what Gov. Worth has done in the South who were active in bringing it for them since he has been in office, and on, and who refused to make peace in 1868 what hope there is that the Union will be and 1864, on the basis of restoration, but restored under his administration. We do would fight to the end, are the worst enemics not want passion and abuse, but a calm, the South ever had. They deceived they thoughtful reply from that paper. The office should deceive them again, the fault will be of Governor ought to be so used as to pro- the people's.

mote the greatest good to the people, and not held merely to gratify the love of place or to reward partizans. The work of restoring the Union must be done, and that speedily, or the people will continue to decline in all their material and moral interests; and if one man can not do this work after a fair trial; the people owe it to themselves to relieve him, and try some one else.

The Philadelphia Convention. We condense from the latest Northern papers the following account of the loyal Convention of Southern Unionists, now assembled in Philadelphia.

On Saturday, the 2nd inst, the delegates began to arrive at Philadelphia in large numbers. Also a number of distinguished personages from the Northen States registered at the hotels. Among these latter, we perceive the names of Gen. Buruside, Senator Wilson and Gov. Andrews, of Mass. Chief Justice Chase and Senator Sprague, of R. I. Gov. Hawley, of Conn., Senator Fogg, and Gov. Fisk, of N. H., Senators Howard, Har. ris, Candler, Wade, Lane and Cole, and many other members of the lower House of Congress.

Among the delegates from the South, we note Senator Cresswell, and ex-Gov. Thomas, of Md., Hon. J. M. Botts, and Mr. Wardwell, of Va., Gov. Riddle and Hon. N. B. Smithers, of Del. ex-Att-Gen. Speed and Hon, Mr. McKee, of Ky., Gov. Hamilton. Judge Sherwood, and ex-Gov. Pease, of Tex. Messrs. Wynne, Bain, Hons. A. H. Jones and D. R. Goodloe, of N. C., Judges Durrant. Howell, Warmouth, Hiestand and ex-Gov. Hahn of La., and from Tenn., Gov. Brown low, with Representatives Maynard, Arnell, Stokes and Ferguson. From Missouri comes Gov. Fletcher and Gen. Fisk, and from Ala.

Judge Saffor. The Governors of Calafornia, Nevada and Oregon telegraphed on the 1st inst, sending the congratulations of the Pacific States to

the Convention. The Union League of Philadelphia, which numbers twelve hundred members, has prepared accommodations for the delegates at their own homes. The City of Philadelphia is said to be decorated with flags, and the

citizens much pleased with their visitors. On Sunday night a prayer meeting of the delegates was held at the rooms of the Union State Central Committee. It was deemed to be a more appropriate method of spending the evening, than by assembling in small, deputations to discuss political matters .-Senator Harris of New York presided, and some ladies were present. He said that they had assembled from various sections of the country to attend a Convention, whose results might essentially, if not vitally affect the welfare of the nation. It was, therefore, appropriate that, on the evening of the Christian Sabbath, we should meet together to commend our country to God, who has so signally blessed it in the past. Several gentlemen addressed the delegates in the same strains, and prayers were had from clergymen pres-

On Monday morning the Union League Members marched from their rooms to Ir dependence Square, where the delegates to the Convention joined them and all proceed-

Before the meeting of the Convention, "red strings," They are loval men. They tion and Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, responded. Thos. J. Durant, of La., was chosen temporary Chairman, the committees were appointed, and the Convention adjourned to

> The Philadelphia City Council, by formal resolutions, welcomed the delegates to the city and extended the hospitalities there-

Tuesday morning.

On Tuesday Ex-Attorney Gen, Speed was nominated chairman of the convention.

The committee on credentials reported the number of delegates present from the South as follows: Texas, 15; Louisiana,18; West Virginia, 51; Virginia, 61; Alabama,4; Kentucky, 13; Mississippi, 3; Misouri, 30; Ar-Delaware, 6; Florida, 7; District of Colum-

bia 27; To-tal number present, 329. We may receive further particulars of the proceedings to-day, by telegram before we go to press. In our next, it is probable that the resolutions and address of the Convention will be presented to our readers.

Bear in mind that the loyal Union Convention will assemble in Raleigh, on Thursday the 20th day of this month. Let the Unionists of the State come up in full force. The Convention is not called to "make war" on any one, but make peace, if possible, by suggesting such a course of action as will restore the Union. If the Union can only be restored on a friendly basis between the North and South, all the evils that now afflict us will at once begin to disappear.

We are requested to state that Mr. Len. Wheat has consented to give a Concert at Common's Hall, on Friday evening next, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the support of the poor of Raleigh and vicinity. Mr. Wheat will be assisted by the best amateur talent of the City, and will perform on the occasion upon one of those large, fine instruments-a Con-

The music-loving portion of our citizens thus have an opportunity of gratifying their cultivated tastes, in a cause as good as it is to be hoped the occasion will be harmo-

The Sentinel says the Standard wishes to disfranchise and degrade all who sympathized with their friends and their section during the war." There is no foundation for this statement. All we ask is that Southern and in good faith to the national authority, and show by their acts that they have so submitted. But we think, with Andrew "take back seats" while the work of restoration is going forward. One thing is certain,

The result of the war has shown that those the South ever had. They deceived the pec-